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entious author about an inspiring historical person and incident in our colonial history; and both the person and the important and far-reaching "rebellion" have heretofore been little understood or appreciated.

It is greatly to be regretted that the stirring events of our colonial history have been so long neglected—neglected, indeed, until some of our most cherished traditions have actually been questioned, not only by jealous authors from other States, but even by some of our own writers.

John Smith and Pocahontas, though long neglected, are now to the fore, both at the Exposition and Jamestown Island. Like them, Bacon, the Rebel, and the real protagonist of free government in the new world, has long been awaiting a real vindicator, and in the fullness of time one has appeared in the author of this book.

Monuments of bronze and boulder have been lately erected to Smith and to Pocahontas; a more enduring memorial than these is this history of Bacon, by Mrs. Stanard.

Though modest and unpretentious in statement, it is clear and exhaustive; though simple and unstilted in style, it is graphic and strangely interesting; and, what is of most importance in historical narratives, it gives ample authority for its conclusions.

The endorsement of this little book by the discriminating press has been well nigh unanimous, and it will establish for itself its title to approval in the mind of every candid reader.

W. W. SCOTT.

THE AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGIST, NEW SERIES, JANUARY-MARCH, 1907, Vol. 9, No. I. THE VIRGINIA INDIANS. * * *Published Quarterly by the American Anthropological Association, Lancaster, Pa.

The first issue in 1907 of this well known quarterly was, as a tribute to the year, a special Virginia number, and a most valuable one it is.

The third paper and the first on a Virginia subject is "Virginia from Early Records," by David I. Bushnell, Jr. The first part of this contribution contains fragments from the early records, chiefly manuscripts, relating to the Virginia Indians. Several of these extracts have never before been published.

The next section of Mr. Bushnell's paper treats of "Ethnological specimens from Virginia." These are Powhatan's embroidered deer skin robe, a "Virginia purse" and three Indian bows, all now in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford. It will be news to most Americans that such relics exist, and the illustrated account of them will be read with great interest.

The next paper, also contributed by Mr. Bushnell, entitled "Discov-

eries *Beyond the Appalachian Mountains in September, 1671,* is the first publication in full (from the original in the *British Muesum*) of the journal of the trip of Thos. Batte, Thomas Woods, and Robt. Fallows, who were sent out by General Abraham Wood, who lived near the present site of Petersburg. They are believed to have reached New River within the present West Virginia. The "Swift Creek" referred to on p. 49, was the stream of that name in the present Chesterfield county. Capt. Henry Randolph, who lived there, was a not distant neighbor of General Wood. Col. Stagg, mentioned on p. 52, lived a short distance below Richmond, on the south side of the river. The statement in regard to "Mr. Byrd" in the note on p. 53, is not necessarily correct. It is believed that William Byrd was in 1671 living in Virginia with his uncle, Thomas Stegge. There is another error on page 53. The Fort Henry referred to was not that built at a much earlier date at Hampton, but one at or near the present site of Petersburg, where General Wood lived. (See *Hening*, I, 326.)

The next paper is on "The Virginia Indians of the Seventeenth Century," by Charles C. Willoughby, which is followed by "Virginia's Indian Contribution to English," by William R. Gerrard, and the series of Virginia contributions is concluded by "The Powhatan Confederacy Past and Present," by James Mooney. Each of these papers is valuable and suggestive. The interest of this series of papers is increased by the illustrations, some thirteen in number. They include photographs of the relics in the Ashmolean, which have been referred to, photographs and other copies from White's drawings, a fac-simile of part of Rolfe's letter to Dale in regard to his marriage with Pocahontas, and a map of the seat of the Powhatan Confederacy. This number of the *Anthropologist* should be in every collection of Virginia history.